工學碩士學位論文

加工 鋼

低溫疲勞 進展特性 研究

2001 12

釜慶大學校 一般大學院

精密機械工學科

朴 相 旿

- i -

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指導教授 朴 卿 東

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- ii -

論文 朴相旿 工學碩士 學位論文 認准

2001年 12月

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	1	1
	2 가	2
	2.1. 가	2.1.
6	2.2.	2.2.
7	3	3
7	3.1.	3.1.
	3.2.	3.2.
	3.3.	3.3.
	3.4.	3.4.
	3.5.	3.5.

4	
4.1.	
4.2.	
4.3.	
4.3.1	
4.3.1	

- iv -

5	
5.1. Sh	ot peening
5.2.	
5.3.	
5.4.	<i>C</i> , <i>m</i>
5.5.	
5.6.	
6	
Abstract	
Nomencl	ature

- v -

, , , . , . .

1

(1) (6)

(Shot Ball)



가

SUP9 가 ,

-68kgf/cm²

.

,

.

.

- 1 -

25 , -30 , -50 , -70 -100 (+) 20 cycle/sec R=0.05 da/dN K K th , m C SUP9 (5),(7).

- 2 -



(plastic deformation)

•



Fig. 1 Principle of controlled shot peening

- 3 -

Fig. 2

,







가

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,



가	(work hardenin	g) 가	(work softe	ening)
•	가			(8)
,	۲۲ , 	,	7	+
가	가,,		가	71
	,			
	기 가			
가 ,	, ,		가 가	,
	가			가
	가	가	,	
	가 가			,
,	, , ,		, 1	,

. 7† , CNC ,

(4). (4)

- 5 -









Fig. 3 The structure of shot peening machine

- 6 -

3

3.1

가 .

(LEFM : linear elastic fracture mechanics)

⁽⁹⁾. 2 a σ r

 $dx, dy \qquad \sigma_x, \sigma_y \qquad \tau_{xy} \qquad \text{Fig. 4}$

7 Mode (1) $\theta = 0$ $\sigma_y \qquad \sigma_y = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{a}{2r}}$ 7 Fig. 5 $K_1^{(11)}$

- 7 -



(1) K_{1}

- 8 -



 r_p

*r*_p^{*}.

$$r_p = 2r_p^* \ 7 \ (Fig. 6). ,$$

$$r_p^* = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{K^2}{\sigma_{ys}^2}$$
 (plane stress) -----(5)

$$r_p = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{K^2}{\sigma_{ys}^2}$$
 (plane stress) -----(6)

- 9 -



Fig. 6 Plastic zone at the crack tip

$$r_p^* \qquad a + r_p^*$$

$$K \qquad K_{eff}$$
(5) (2)

.

.

$$K_{eff} = \sigma \sqrt{\pi [a + \frac{1}{2\pi} (K^2 / \sigma_{ys}^2)]}$$
 (7)

$$K_{eff} = \frac{\sigma \sqrt{\pi a}}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2} (\sigma / \sigma_{ys}^2)^2\right]^{1/2}}$$
 (8)

- 10 -

Liuda/dN = BaFrostDugdaled(2a)/dN = ConstMcEvily $d(2a)/dN = f(\sigma_0)$, IrwinK7ParameterK?. K_{max} , K_{min} , ΔK K_m ,...,...

$$(N) \quad 7 \stackrel{K}{\uparrow} \quad K \stackrel{K}{\uparrow} \quad ,$$

$$K_{\text{max}}, \quad K_{\text{min}},$$

$$\Delta K (= K_{\text{max}} - K_{\text{min}}) \quad K_m \left\{ = \frac{1}{2} (K_{\text{max}} + K_{\text{min}}) \right\}$$

. ,

1960

,

R (stress ratio)

2a :

 f_i : (*i* = 1, 2, 3)

 σ_0 :

N :

- 11 -

.

.

	da/dN		K	7		
, <i>K</i>						da∕ dN
,	<i>ĸ</i> 가			da/d.	N フト	
,		da/dN			∆K	
	3					2
		$\log \Delta K$	log (<i>da</i> /	dN)		
		da/dN	$= C(\Delta K)$	m		(10)
		,	С	т		(14) (17)
				K		가
	∆K	,				
. Paris	Erdogan			(10)	<i>m</i> =	47
		da/dN	$= C(\Delta K)$	4		(11)

<i>, m</i>	0.4	8.0		С	10 - 5	10 - 18
가						

.

- 12 -



- (stress intensity factor) K , 7 }. Fig. 7 3 . 7

- 13 -

 7 7

 .
 .

 C
 m
 0.5
 0.8

 .
 .
 .
 .
 .

 Fig. 5
 da/dN ΔK S
 .

 7¹
 .
 .
 .
 .

∆K

•

 K_{1c} K_{max} R . ,

.

.

•

$$R = \frac{K_{\min}}{K_{\max}} = \frac{\sigma_{\min}}{\sigma_{\max}} = \frac{\sigma_m - \sigma_a}{\sigma_m + \sigma_a}$$

- 14 -



 Δ k Log scale



$$\Delta K = \frac{\Delta P}{B\sqrt{W}} \frac{(2+\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)^{3/2}} (0.886 + 4.64\alpha)$$

- 13.32 α^2 + 14.72 α^3 - 5.6 α^4) ------(13)

$$\alpha = a / W, \qquad a / W \ge 0.2$$

2

CCT

- 15 -

$$\alpha = 2a / W$$
, $2a / W < 0.95$.
CT - CCT
. CCT

.

ΔP

$$\Delta P = \begin{cases} P_{\max} - P_{\min} & (R > 0) \\ P_{\max} & (R \le 0) \end{cases}$$
 (15)

$$R \qquad \Delta P = P_{\text{max}} - P_{\text{min}} \qquad da/dN$$
$$- \Delta K \qquad 7 \qquad R < 0$$

$$\Delta P = P_{\text{max}}$$

.

 $R \leq 0$ R da/dN - ΔK

•

- 16 -

3.5 10^{-8} m/cycle $\Delta K_{th} = \frac{da/dN}{d}$, $K_{max} = K_{max} = \Delta K^{2}$

(眞) $da/dN - \Delta K$ ΔK_{th} ΔK . ASTM E647-81 10^{-8} m/cycle da/dN ,

^{(12),(13),(16),(20)}. *R K*

 $C = \frac{1}{K} \frac{dK}{da} \equiv \frac{1}{K_{max}} \frac{dK_{max}}{da}$ $= \frac{1}{K_{min}} \frac{dK_{min}}{da} \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta K} \frac{d\Delta K}{da}$ $? C? (E), K \qquad C? (E)? .$ C

 $C \ge -0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ -----(17)

Fig. 9

 $P_{\rm max} = 10\%$

.

K

 $\Delta a \ge 0.50 \text{ mm}$ -----(18)

- 17 -



$$da/dN = 10^{-9} \quad 10^{-10} \text{ m/cycle} \qquad 5$$

$$da/dN - \Delta K$$

$$da/dN = 10^{-8} \text{m/cycle} \qquad \Delta K$$

$$\Delta K_{th} \qquad .$$

•

5

$$(C \ge -1 \text{ mm}^{-1}), C \quad \Delta K_{th}$$

 $da/dN = 10^{-9}$ 10^{-10} m/cycle 5×10^{7}

•

∆a

- 18 -

K		(眞)	<i>△K</i> _{th} フト	가	가
					ΔK_{th}
(fretting)					(fretting)
	,			ΔK_{th}	가

- 19 -

,

.

Table 1	•	Table 2
	,	

SUP9

가

Table 1 Chemical composition of specimen(wt, %)

4

С	Si	Mn	Р	S	Cr
0.55	0.22	0.73	0.11	0.005	71

Table 2 Mechanical properties of specimen

Tensile Strength (MPa)	Hardnes	SS (Hrb)	Elongation	Reduction	
	after Quenching	after Tempering	(%)	of area (%)	
1742	2.35	2.75	11.4	41.9	

()가

(4).



Fig. 10

,

2

- 20 -



Fig. 10 Fixture of specimen

Table 3 Conditions of Shot-peening

Condition	Shot - Peening
Impeller Dia	490 mm
Blades Width /Q'ty	90mm/6 pcs
r .p .m	2200 r.p.m
Shot-Ball Dia.	0.8 mm
Time	24 sec.
Arc Height (Alman A-Stip)	0.375 mm
Coverage	85 %

	(CT)		, 20mm		
	L-T	,			
,	AST	M E647-93		가	
(milling)	,		가 (Wire	e cutting E	.D.M)
	60 °		0.1mm가	가	. Fig.
11 (a)		, (b)			
(14),(15)					

- 21 -







Fig. 10 Configuration of CT-specimen

- 22 -

 Fig. 11
 (CT)
 , 20mm

 , L-T
 ASTM E647-93(1993)
 71

 ASTM E647-93(1993)
 71

 01
 71

 (wire cutting E.D.M)
 60°

 0.1mm71
 71

#1200 , 25 ASTM(1993) E647-93 3mm

,

,

- 23 -



Fig. 12

(INSTRON 8501, 100KN)

.

COD

,



COD-GaugeLoad cellChamber(Low temperature)Liquid nitrogen bombNitrogen gas bombCT - Spcimen

Fig. 11 Schematic diagram of low temperature fatigue testing machine





Fig. 12 Apparatus of fatigue test machine(INSTRON 8501)



Fig. 13 General view scanning electron microscope (model S-2570)

- 25 -

4.3.1

Х

4.3

		Х-
(RIGAKU - MSF2M)	,	
10 20µm	가	Table 4
	(5)	

Table 4 Measuring condition o	f residual stress
-------------------------------	-------------------

X-Ray Diffration	Condition			
X-Ray Source	Taget	Cr - V		
	Voltage	30 KV		
	Current	10 mA		
Ψ	0°,15°,	30°,45°		
20	140 °	170 °		
Diffration	Scintillatio	on Counter		

4.3.2

2	20Hz,			
			5MPa	
		가		
± 1	<i>R</i> =0.05	20Hz,	25	- 30 ,

- 26 -

$$\Delta K = \begin{cases} K_{\max} - K_{\min} & (K_{\min} > 0) \\ K_{\max} & (K_{\min} - 0) \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$R = K_{\min} / K_{\max} \qquad (2)$$

,

(Paris and Erdogan, 1963)

$$da / dN = C (\Delta K)^{m}$$
 (3)

С •

> K ASTM (1997) E647-95a

K -

,

(13),(15),(19) K

•

$$C_g = \frac{1}{\Delta K} \cdot \frac{d\Delta K}{da} \qquad 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1} \qquad (4)$$

da∕ dN *a* 0.5mm

- 27 -

т

K .

5.

5.1 Shot peening

 $-68 kg/cm^{2}$ Fig. 15 가 SUP9 Unpeened Shot peening CT R=0.05 25 (RT), -30 , -50 , -70 da∕ dN - 100 K • K da/dN 가 Fig. 15 , (a), (b) Unpeened 가 Shot peening Shot peening Unpeened • 가 (1) 가 K th . 가 ,

•

가 Unpeened

- 28 -



(a) Shot peening

- 29 -



(b) Unpeened

Fig. 15 Relations between fatigue crack growth rate and stress intensity factor range

- 30 -

Fig. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 , -68kg/cm² SUP9 가 (25) - 30, - 50, - 70 R=0.05 - 100 da∕ dN K • Shot peening 25 $da/dN = 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mm/cycle}$ 가 . , - 30 7 da/dN 3 × 10⁻⁵ mm/cycle, -50 7 $da/dN = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ mm/cycle, -70 7 $da/dN = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ mm/cycle, -100 $7 h da/dN = 9 \times 10^{-5}$ mm/cycle 가. Shot peening 가 Unpeened 2 da∕ dN 가 .

가

 K_{th} 7

 Fig. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
 7 $8MPa\sqrt{m}$

 12.2Mpa \sqrt{m} 7 $8MPa\sqrt{m}$

.

- 31 -

5.2



Fig 16. Relations between fatigue crack growth rate and stress intensity factor range(25)

- 32 -



Fig 17. Relations between fatigue crack growth rate and stress intensity factor range(-30)

- 33 -



Fig 18. Relations between fatigue crack growth rate and stress intensity factor range(-50)

- 34 -



Fig 19. Relations between fatigue crack growth rate and stress intensity factor range(-70).

- 35 -



Fig 20. Relations between fatigue crack growth rate and stress intensity factor range(-100).

5.3

- 36 -





Fig. 21 Effect of Threshold stress intensity factor and temperature()

Fig. 21	25	- 40		ΔK_{th}
가	フト - 40	- 100		
가	40		가	

Table. 5

- 37 -

Tmperature	25	- 30	- 50	- 70	- 100
Shot peening	8.0	8.51	9.4	10.4	12.2
Unpeened	8.5	9.1	10.0	11.7	12.6

Table 5 The value of fatigue crack growth threshold K_{ih} ($Mpa\sqrt{m}$)

5.4

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С, т

		2	da/dN - K			
		,	paris	da/dN =	$C(K)^m$	
,			m	С	Table 5	5
, F	ig. 22 F	Fig. 23		(18)		
Shot peenir	ng 가 Unj	peened		가		2
	da/ dN ·	K	,		m	
가		,	가			
<i>da/ dN</i> 가 기	ŀ,		가	가		

- 38 -

	T	K	Ran	g e	<i>da/ dN</i> Range		C
	I em.	(M I	Pa √7	<i>m</i>)	(m m / c y cle)	m	L
	25	10.95	K	20.91	1.131×10^{-5} da/ dN 5.701×10^{-5}	2.515	2.71×10^{-8}
	- 30	10.49	K	21.51	8.762×10^{-6} da/ dN 5.721×10^{-5}	2.635	1.72 × 10 ⁻⁸
Shot peening	- 50	11.01	K	23.06	7.051×10^{-6} da/ dN 6.022×10^{-5}	2.721	1.01 × 10 ⁻⁸
	- 70	11.82	K	21.37	6.351×10^{-6} da/ dN 5.031×10^{-5}	3.001	3.02 × 10 ⁻⁹
	- 100	12.92	K	20.19	6.923×10^{-6} da/ dN 3.36×10^{-5}	3.421	5.12×10^{-10}
	25	15.95	K	21.51	2.801×10^{-5} da/ dN 5.443×10^{-5}	2.631	1.81×10^{-8}
	- 30	10.01	K	23.21	$5.362 \times 10^{-6} da/ dN$ 5.702×10^{-5}	2.761	9.42 × 10 ⁻⁹
Unpeened	- 50	10.41	K	24.9	3.821×10^{-6} da/ dN 6.667×10^{-5}	2.931	5.09 × 10 ⁻⁹
	- 70	13.34	K	24.65	8.513×10^{-6} da/ dN 5.872×10^{-5}	3.223	2.01 × 10 ⁻⁹
	- 100	15.32	K	25.46	$8.351 \times 10^{-6} da/ dN$ 6.332×10^{-5}	3.743	3.05×10^{-10}

Table 5 Experimental constants by $da/dN = C(K)^m$ for the fatigue crack growth

- 39 -



Fig. 22 Relation between fatigue crack growth exponent *m* and Temperature()



Fig. 23 Relation between material constant C and Temperature()

Fig. 23

•

.

Fig. 23

가 가 . Shot peening (25) 1.32×10^6 Cycle, -30 9.7×10^5 Cycle, -50 7.9×10^5 Cycle, -70 6.3×10^5 Cycle, -100 5.7×10^{5} Cycle . Unpeened (2 5) 9.2×10^{6} Cycle, -30 7.3×10^{5} Cycle, -50 6.3×10^{6} Cycle, -70 5.6×10^5 Cycle, -100 5.0×10^5 Cycle (25) - 100 가 . Shot peening 가 Unpeened 가 가.

•

Shot penning 가 Unpeened

Shot penning 7 Unpeened

- 42 -



(a)Shot peening

- 43 -



(b) Unpeened

Fig. 23 Relations between Crack length and number of Cycle







(a) Shot peening, K = 16 MPa \sqrt{m} (b) Unpeened, K = 16 Mpa \sqrt{m} Fig. 24 Fractograph of fatigue crack growth surface at 25 (RT)

- 45 -

5.6



(a) Shot peening, $K = 16 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{m}$ (b) Unpeened, $K = 16 \text{ Mpa}\sqrt{m}$ Fig. 25 Fractograph of fatigue crack growth surface at -30



(a) Shot peening, K = 16 MPa \sqrt{m} (b) Unpeened, K = 16 Mpa \sqrt{m} Fig. 26 Fractograph of fatigue crack growth surface at -50





(a) Shot peening, K = 16 MPa \sqrt{m} (b) Unpeened, K = 16 Mpa \sqrt{m} Fig. 27 Fractograph of fatigue crack growth surface at -70



(a) Shot peening, K = 16 MPa \sqrt{m} (b) Unpeened, K = 16 Mpa \sqrt{m} Fig. 28 Fractograph of fatigue crack growth surface at -100

- 47 -

6.

-69kg/cm² SUP9 가 R=0.05 25 , -30 , -50 , -70 - 100 , . da∕ dN -1. 25 4×10^{-5} mm/ cy cle 가 - 100 Κ 가 9×10^{-4} mm/ cycle • 가 . 25 - 40 2. 가 가 - 40 - 40 - 50 . •

- 3. Shot peening 25 100 $K_{th} = 8 12.2 MPa \sqrt{m}$ Unpeened $K_{th} = 8.5 12.6 MPa \sqrt{m}$. 7^{\dagger} 7^{\dagger} 7^{\dagger} .
- 4. 가 Unpeened

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- 48 -

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A Study of the Spring Steel processed Shot Peening on the Low Temperature Fatigue Crack Propagation

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Abstract

Shot peening is a method that small steel balls. called "shot balls". are shot in high speed on the surface of metal. When the shot balls hit the surface. They make plastic deformation and bounce off. Which decrease the fatigue strength by getting residual compressive stress on the surface.

In this study, CT specimens were prepared from spring steel(SUP9) processed shot peening which was room temperature, low temperature and high temperature experiment. And we got the following characteristics from fatigue crack growth test carried out in the environment of room, low temperature and high temperature at 25 , -30 , -50 , -70 and -100 in the range of stress ratio of 0.05 by means of opening mode displacement. The threshold stress intensity factor range K_{th} in the early stage of fatigue crack growth (Region) and stress intensity factor range K in the stable of fatigue crack growth (Region) was decreased in

- 51 -

proportion to descend temperature. It assumed that the fatigue resistance characteristics and fracture strength at low temperature and high temperature is considerable higher than that of room temperature in the early stage and stable of fatigue crack growth region.

Key words: Shot Peening(), Residual Stress(),Low Temperature(), Fatigue Crack Propagation(), StressRatio(), Fatigue(), Cryogenic-Brittleness()

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Nomenclature

da/ dN	:	Fatigue	crack	growth	rate
--------	---	---------	-------	--------	------

- *K* : Stress intensity factor
 - K : Stress intensity factor range
 - P : Load range
- R : Stress ratio
- K_{max} : Maximum Stress intensity factor
- K_{\min} : Minimum Stress intensity factor
- C : Material constant
- m : Fatigue crack growth exponent
- a/W : Crack length of width ratio

 $B_{eff} E' \frac{\nu}{P}$: Compliance

- B_{eff} : Effective specimen thickness
- B_{net} : Net thickness
- E' : Elastic modulus of meterial
 - : Crack opening displacement(COD)
- P : Load on specimen
- C_g : Normalized K-gradient

- 53 -

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